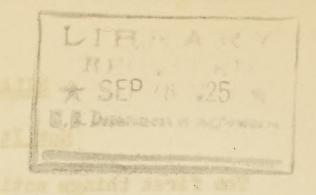
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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE Extension Service Office of Exhibits

A Summary of the Exhibit

SILAGE

A booth exhibit showing some of the crops that may be used for silage; feeding experiments with silage; and why it is a good feed.

Specifications

Floor space - - - - - 10' front, 3'3"
Wall space - - - - - None. (deep.
Shipping weight - - - - 795 lbs.
Electrical requirements - None

SILAGE

How It Looks

The first things noticed in this exhibit are the two imitation red-topped silos, standing in the corners of the booth, and two enlarged colored photographs of herds of cattle in the center section. These two herds were used in feeding experiments with silage and the results are briefly stated in the text just below each picture.

The text, on the left section, tells what kind of crops may be used for silage. The right section contains a short summary on why silage is a good feed. The booth is 10' across the front, 3'3" deep, and 7'4" high.

What It Tells

The exhibit enumerates some of the crops that may be used for silage, gives some of the reasons why silage is a good feed for livestock, and cites some feeding experiments in which the value of silage as a feed for livestock has been tested.

The exhibit gives the results of an experiment conducted by the United States Department of Agriculture and the West Virginia Agricultural Experiment Station to test the value of corn silage for the beef breeding herd. The results showed that corn silage was worth 60 per cent more than shock corn for wintering mature beef cows. An illustration shows some of the animals that were used in these tests.

An experiment by the Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station showed that for growing beef calves an acre of corn silage was worth 30 per cent more than an acre of shock corn.

The reasons why silage is a good livestock feed are as follows:

Silage creates an appetite for less palatable and cheaper roughages.

Silage is eaten practically without waste.

Silage enables the stockman to keep

more animals on the same area of land.

Silage is more palatable than the same crops fed dry.

Silage provides succulence at any desired time of the year.

Corn is the principal crop used for silage, but in regions where sorghums do better than corn, they make excellent silage too. Vetch and oats, sunflowers, sweet clover, alfalfa, and soy beans also have been made into silage with good results.

Where To Get Information

The following publications may be obtained free of charge from the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Washington, D. C.

Farmers' Bulletin 578 - Making and Feeding Silage
Farmers' Bulletin 825 - How to Detect Outbreaks of
Insects and Save the
Grain Crops

Farmers' Bulletin 855 - Homemade Silos

Farmers' Bulletin 1073 - Growing Beef on the Farm

Farmers' Bulletin 1179 - Feeding Cottonseed Products to Livestock

Farmers' Bulletin 1382 - Fattening Steers in Corn Belt

U.S.D.A. Bulletin 628 - Wintering and Fattening
Beef Cattle in North
Carolina

U.S.D.A. Bulletin 631 - Five Years Calf-Feeding
Work in Alabama and Mississippi

U.S.D.A. Bulletin 870 - Effect of Winter Rations on Pasture Gains of Yearling Steers

U.S.D.A. Bulletin 1318 - Steer Feeding in Sugar-Cane Belt

The following bulletin may be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D.C. for five cents per copy.

U.S.D.A. Bulletin 1024 - Feeding Experiments with Grade Beef Cows Raising Calves.

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claver, altalfa, end soy bears also have been made into

Parantel Bulletin 578 - Making and Vesting Silese

Farmers' Ballevis JSS - How to Detent Outbreaks of end send has adopen!

Tarmers' Bulletin 1073 - Growing Reef on the Farm

Wintering and Fattening

Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D.C. for fire

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